



Issuance Date: August 13, 2008
Effective Date: September 1, 2008
Expiration Date: June 30, 2013
Modification Date: March 27, 2009

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT No. WA0040932

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

**Clark Public Utilities
(River Road Generating Plant)
1200 Fort Vancouver Way
Vancouver, Washington 98668**

<u>Facility Location:</u> 5201 NW Lower River Rd. Vancouver, WA 98660	<u>Receiving Water:</u> Columbia River @ River Mile 103.2
<u>Water Body I.D. No.:</u> 1240014462974	<u>Discharge Location:</u> Latitude: 45° 38' 38" N Longitude: 122° 43' 43" W
<u>Industry Type:</u> Gas Fired Power Plant with Steam Recovery. This discharge covers cooling tower blowdown, boiler blowdown, pH control and de-chlorination/de-bromination.	

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Garin Schrieve, P.E.
Southwest Region Manager
Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	October 15, 2008
S3.E	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	March 1, 2009
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2012
S7.	Spill Plan	1/permit cycle, further updates submitted as necessary	January 15, 2009
S8.B.	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	2/permit cycle	Summer Test Results Due: September 15, 2011; Winter Test Results Due: March 15, 2012
S9.B.	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	2/permit cycle	Summer Test Results Due: September 15, 2011; Winter Test Results Due: March 15, 2012
S10.A	Priority Pollutant Chemical Analysis of Effluent	2/permit (Once in summer and once in winter)	Summer Test Results Due: October 15, 2008; Winter Test Results Due: March 15, 2011,
S11.	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	November 15, 2009
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7.	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G20.	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	
G21.	Reporting Other Information	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

In this permit the word “must” denotes an action that is mandatory and is equivalent to the word “shall” used in previous permits.

A. Process Wastewater Discharges

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limitations:

1. Final Process Water Discharge Limitations

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 001		
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Temperature	-	40°C
Total Combined Halogens, mg/L	0.104	0.152
Poly Chlorinated Biphenyl Compounds ^c .	No discharge at any time	
pH	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6.0 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 9.0	
Flow ^d	0.701 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) (effluent flow)	
^a The average monthly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.		
^b The maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. The pH must not be averaged.		
^c PCB use method 608 (GC/ECD).		
^d This effluent flow is based on the maximum influent flow of 1.833 mgd with evaporative loss.		

2. Discharge from the Cooling Tower Limitations—Internal Waste Stream

INTERNAL WASTE STREAM LIMITATIONS		
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Combined Halogens, mg/L	0.2	0.5
The 126 priority pollutants (40 CFR Part 423 Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance (except Zinc and Chromium as shown below)	No Detectable amount ^c .	No Detectable amount ^c .
Zinc, total ^d , µg/L	1000	1000
Chromium ^e , µg/L	200	200
^a The monthly average effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.		
^b The daily maximum effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge.		
^c Not detectable by the analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136. The Permittee complies with this limit if a report is submitted which demonstrates the following: 1. The priority pollutants detected in the discharge would not be detected in the absence of these pollutants in the intake waters, 40 CFR 122.45(g). 2. The discharge meets water quality criteria for all detected priority pollutants.		
^d The MDL for zinc is 1.8 µg/L using inductively coupled plasma and method number 200.8 from 40 CFR Part 136. The quantitation level (QL) for zinc is 5.7 µg/L (3.8 x MDL).		
^e The MDL for chromium is 0.9 µg/L using inductively coupled plasma (ICP-MS) and method number 200.8 from 40 CFR Part 136. The quantitation level (QL) for chromium is 2.9 µg/L (3.2 x MDL).		

3. Discharge from the Low Volume Wastes Limitations—Internal Waste Stream

INTERNAL WASTE STREAM LIMITATIONS		
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L	30	100
Oil and Grease, total (mg/L)	15	20
^a The monthly average effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.		
^b The daily maximum effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge.		

B. Mixing Zone Descriptions

The maximum boundaries of the mixing zones are defined as follows:

MIXING ZONE FOR PROCESS WATER AT OUTFALL No.001

Chronic Mixing Zone

WAC 173-201A-400(7)(a)(i) specifies mixing zones must not extend in downstream direction from the discharge ports for a distance greater than 300 feet plus the depth of water over the discharge, or extend upstream for a distance of over 100 feet. Given a water depth of 46 feet for the Permittee's outfall, the maximum horizontal distance

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therefore is 346 feet. The mixing zone is oblong and measured from the center of each discharge port. The mixing zone extends from the riverbed to the top of the water surface. Chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria must be met at the edge of the chronic zone.

Acute Mixing Zone

WAC 173-201A-400(8)(a) specifies that in rivers a zone where acute criteria may be exceeded must not extend beyond 10 percent of the distance established for the maximum or chronic zone as measured independently from the discharge ports. The acute mixing zone is a circle with radius of 34.6 feet measured from the center of each discharge port. The mixing zone extends from the riverbed to the top of the water surface. Acute aquatic life criteria must be met at the edge of the acute zone.

Dilution Factors

Acute Dilution	Chronic Dilution
8	190

C. Municipal Sewer System Discharges

Domestic sewage must be discharged to the City of Vancouver sanitary sewer system. Cooling water, and any other industrial discharge, must be discharged to the Columbia River as described in this permit and not to the sanitary sewer system.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule:

A. Monitoring Schedule

1. Discharge to the Columbia River

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Effluent	Flow	mgd	Final Effluent	Continuous ^a	Continuous Recording
Wastewater Effluent	pH	Standard Units	Final Effluent	Continuous	pH probe with recorder
For facilities which continuously monitor and record pH values, the number of minutes the pH value was below or above the permitted range must be recorded for each day and the total minutes for the month reported, the durations when values were above and below the permitted range must be reported separately. The instantaneous maximum and minimum pH must be reported monthly.					
Wastewater Effluent	Temperature	Degrees Celsius	Final Effluent	As Noted Below ^b	Recording

Wastewater Effluent	Total Combined Halogens	mg/L	Final Effluent	1/month	Grab ^f
Wastewater Effluent	Chromium, total	µg/L	Final Effluent	1/month	24-hour composite
Wastewater Effluent	Chromium, VI ^c	µg/L	Final Effluent	Annually	24-hour composite
Wastewater Effluent	Copper	µg/L	Final Effluent	1/month	24-hour composite
Wastewater Effluent	Zinc	µg/L	Final Effluent	1/month	24-hour composite
Wastewater Effluent	PCBs ^c	µg/L	Final Effluent	Quarterly ^d	Grab
Acute Toxicity Testing	See Special condition S8.				
Chronic Toxicity Testing	See Special condition S9.				
^a Continuous means uninterrupted - except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. Sampling must be taken daily when continuous monitoring is not possible.					
^b Temperature must be measured once every half hour and report the daily maximum value. To determine the daily maximum use the temperature on the hour and half-hour for the 24-hour period and calculate the maximum daily values.					
^c PCBs use EPA Method 608 (GC/ECD).					
^d Quarterly means to submit sample by March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.					
^e Annually means to submit sample by September 15.					
^f When cooling tower is discharging.					

2. Cooling Tower, Internal Waste Stream

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Effluent	Total Combined Halogens	mg/L	Cooling Tower Effluent	1/month	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Cooling Tower Effluent	2/permit ^a	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Zinc	µg/L	Cooling Tower Effluent	Annually ^b	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Chromium	µg/L	Cooling Tower Effluent	Annually	Grab

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
^a The 126 priority pollutant (40 CFR Part 423 Appendix A) sampling must be conducted twice during the permit; once in the summer and once in the winter sampling with results due on the following dates: October 15, 2008, March 15, 2011.					
^b Zinc must be sampled annually with sample results due October 15, 2008; March 15, 2009; October 15, 2010; March 15, 2011, October 15, 2012; and March 15, 2013.					

3. Low Volume Wastes, Internal Waste Stream

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Effluent	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	End of Transmission Pipe	1/month	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Oil and Grease	mg/L	End of Transmission Pipe	1/month	Grab

B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136.

C. Flow Measurement

The Permittee must select and use appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices. The Permittee must install, calibrate, and maintain the flow devices. This work is necessary to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device. The Permittee must perform calibration at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. The Permittee must maintain calibration records for at least three years.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data required by Ecology must be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*, Chapter 173-50 WAC. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, turbidity, and

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internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. Conductivity and pH must be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. Ecology exempts crops, soils, and hazardous waste data from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media.

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. Monitoring results must be submitted monthly. Monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period must be summarized, reported, and submitted on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology. DMR forms must be postmarked or received no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring period, unless otherwise specified in this permit. Priority pollutant analysis data must be submitted no later than 45 days following the monitoring period. Unless otherwise specified, all toxicity test data must be submitted within 60 days after the sample date. The report(s) must be sent to:

Industrial Unit Permit Coordinator
Southwest Regional Office
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, Washington 98504-7775.

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters must include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/ number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL), reporting units, and concentration detected. Analytical results from samples sent to a contract laboratory must have information on the chain of custody, the analytical method, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

Discharge Monitoring Report forms must be submitted monthly whether or not the facility was discharging. If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, submit the form as required with the words "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results.

B. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention must be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Director.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

- (1) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement;
- (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement;
- (3) the dates the analyses were performed;
- (4) the individual who performed the analyses;
- (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and
- (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Condition S2. of this permit, then the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

E. Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must take the following action upon violation of any permit condition:

Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem and, if applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. The results of any repeat sampling must be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of sampling.

1. Immediate Noncompliance Notification

Any exceedance of the total combined halogenated effluent limit, any collection system overflows, or any plant bypass discharging to a waterbody used as a source of drinking water must be reported immediately to the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, Drinking Water Program.

The Department of Ecology's Southwest Regional Office 24-hour number is 360-407-6300. The Department of Health's Drinking Water Program number is 360-521-0323 (business hours) or 360-481-4901 (after business hours).

2. Twenty four hour Noncompliance Notification

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24-hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

- a. any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under subpart 1. above,
- b. any unanticipated **bypass** that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part S4.B., "Bypass Procedures");
- c. any **upset** that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See G.15, "Upset");

- d. any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limitation for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A. of this permit; or
- e. any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

3. Report within Five Days

The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subparts 1 or 2, above. The written submission must contain:

- a. a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
- b. the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
- c. the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
- d. steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance; and
- e. if the non compliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

4. Waiver of Written Reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in subpart 3 above on a case-by-case basis upon request if a timely oral report has been received.

5. Report Submittal

Reports must be submitted to the address in S3. ("REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS").

F. Other Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported immediately or within 24-hours, at the time that monitoring reports for S3.A ("Reporting") are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in paragraph E.3. above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

The spill of oil or hazardous materials **must** be reported in accordance with the instructions obtained at the following website:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm>

G. Maintaining a Copy of This Permit

A copy of this permit must be kept at the permitted facility and be made available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

A. Operations and Maintenance Manual

An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual must be updated by the Permittee when changes to the treatment system occur in accordance with WAC 173-240-150. The updates must be submitted to Ecology for approval as necessary (when changes occur). The O&M Manual must be reviewed by the Permittee at least annually and the Permittee must confirm this review by letter to Ecology. Substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual must be submitted to Ecology whenever they are incorporated into the manual.

The approved Operations and Maintenance Manual must be kept available at the permitted facility and all operators must follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150(1) and (2), the O&M Manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in event of wastewater system upset or failure.
2. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater
3. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (e.g. defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine.)
4. The treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.
5. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
6. (Specify other items on case-by-case basis such as O&M for any pump stations, lagoon liners, etc.)

The following information must be summarized in the initial chapter of the O&M Manual. This chapter must be entitled the "Treatment System Operating Plan." For the purposes of this NPDES permit, a Treatment System Operating Plan (TSOP) is a concise summary of specifically defined elements of the O&M Manual. The TSOP must not conflict with the O&M Manual and must include the following information:

1. A baseline operating condition, which describes the operating parameters and procedures, used to meet the effluent limitations of S1 at the production levels used in developing these limitations.
2. In the event of production rates, which are below the baseline levels used to establish these limitations, the plan must describe the operating procedures and conditions needed to maintain design treatment efficiency. The monitoring and reporting must be described in the plan.
3. In the event of an upset, due to plant maintenance activities, severe stormwater events, start ups or shut downs, or other causes, the plan must describe the operating procedures and conditions employed to mitigate the upset. The monitoring and reporting must be described in the plan.
4. A description of any regularly scheduled maintenance or repair activities at the facility which would affect the volume or character of the wastes discharged to the wastewater treatment system and a plan for monitoring and treating/controlling the discharge of maintenance-related materials (such as cleaners, degreasers, solvents, etc.).

B. Bypass Procedures

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited, and Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) is applicable.

1. Bypass for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions.

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass Which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit.

This bypass is permitted only if:

Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of

reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in condition S3E of this permit.

3. Bypass which is Anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit.

The Permittee must notify Ecology at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above must be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type bypass:

- a. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
- b. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
- c. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. The public must be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order

issued by Ecology under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.48.120.

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

S5. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by **January 1, 2012**.

S6. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

A. Solid Waste Handling

The Permittee must handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state ground or surface water.

B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

S7. SPILL PLAN

The Permittee must submit to Ecology an update by **January 15, 2009**, to the existing Spill Control Plan. The spill control plan must include elements for the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned discharges of: (1) oil and petroleum products, (2) materials, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, are designated Dangerous (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070, or (3) other materials which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching state's waters. The Permittee must review and update the Spill Plan, as needed, at least annually. Changes to the plan must be sent to Ecology. The plan and any supplements must be followed throughout the term of the permit.

The updated spill control plan must include the following:

- A description of the reporting system which will be used to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
- A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
- A list of all oil and chemicals used, processed, or stored at the facility which may be spilled into state waters.

For the purpose of meeting this requirement, plans and manuals, or portions thereof, required by 33 CFR 154, 40 CFR 109, 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR Part 112, the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Chapter 173-181, and contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC may be submitted.

S8. ACUTE TOXICITY

A. Testing When There Is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee must:

- Conduct acute toxicity testing on final effluent during once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. Due dates are shown below in B.10.
- Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.
- Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100 percent effluent, and a control.
- Use each of the following species and protocols for each acute toxicity test:
 1. Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96-hour static-renewal test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).
 2. Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48-hour static test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).

B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data in electronic format for entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee must send the data to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples or grab samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36-hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.

4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in subsection C. and Ecology of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in subsection A. or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must chemically dechlorinate final effluent samples for whole effluent toxicity testing with sodium thiosulfate just prior to test initiation. Do not add more sodium thiosulfate than is necessary to neutralize the chlorine.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 12.5 percent effluent.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.
9. Reports of individual characterization or compliance test results must be submitted to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date.
10. The Acute Toxicity Summary Report must be submitted to Ecology two times; once in the summer and once in the winter prior to reapplication. The summer test result is due by **September 15, 2011**, and the winter test result is due by **March 15, 2012**.

S9. CHRONIC TOXICITY

A. Testing When There Is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee must:

- Conduct chronic toxicity testing on final effluent once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. Due dates are shown below in B.10.
- Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.
- Conduct chronic toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control. This series of dilutions must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 12.5 percent effluent.

- Compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.

Perform chronic toxicity tests with all of the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Freshwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Water flea	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Alga	<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> / <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013

B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data in electronic format for entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee must send the data to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples or grab samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36-hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in subsection C. and the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in subsection C. or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must chemically dechlorinate final effluent samples for whole effluent toxicity testing with sodium thiosulfate just prior to test initiation. Do not add more sodium thiosulfate than is necessary to neutralize the chlorine, bromine or halogen compounds.

7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the CCEC and the ACEC. The CCEC and the ACEC may either substitute for the effluent concentrations that are closest to them in the dilution series or be extra effluent concentrations. The CCEC equals 0.53 percent effluent. The ACEC equals 12.5 percent effluent.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.
9. Reports of individual characterization or compliance test results must be submitted to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date.
10. The Chronic Acute Toxicity Summary Report must be submitted to Ecology two times prior to reapplication; once in the summer and once in the winter. The summer test result is due by **September 15, 2011**, and the winter test result is due by **March 15, 2012**.

S10. ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFLUENT

A. General Requirements

The Permittee must conduct priority pollutant chemical analyses of effluent samples collected from the wastewater treatment system in accordance with protocols, monitoring requirements, and QA/QC procedures specified in this section.

Effluent samples must be analyzed for **PRIORITY POLLUTANTS** (40 CFR Part 423 Appendix A) twice during the permit cycle. The testing must take place **once in the summer** and **once in the winter**. The testing from priority pollutant sampling is due on the following dates:

- **October 15, 2008,**
- **March 15, 2011,**

The results from these tests must be re-submitted with the permit application.

B. Protocols

Sample analysis must be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.

C. Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures

The Permittee must follow the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR Part 136.

S11. OUTFALL EVALUATION

The Permittee must inspect the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, it must be included in the report. A report with video documentation must be submitted to Ecology by **November 15, 2009**.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.

- (a) In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.

For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

- (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.

- (c) In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

- (d) In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Applications for permits for domestic wastewater facilities that are either owned or operated by, or under contract to, a public entity shall be submitted by the public entity.

- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2 above must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Permittee must allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- B. To have access to and copy - at reasonable times and at reasonable cost - any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. To inspect - at reasonable times - any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. To sample or monitor - at reasonable times - any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

- A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - 1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 - 2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
 - 3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 - 4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be

regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination [40 CFR part 122.64(3)].

5. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit [40 CFR part 122.64(4)].
 6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 7. Failure or refusal of the permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
- B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the permittee requests or agrees:
1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
 2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 6. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
- C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
1. Cause exists for termination for reasons listed in A1 through A7, of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
 2. Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G8) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new permittee.

G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than 60 days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in: (1) the permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b); (2) a significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged; or (3) a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to

specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit must be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

A. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

B. Automatic Transfers

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

1. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittee's containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
3. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under the subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G8. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G13. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof will be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs is a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit must incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. UPSET

Definition – “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent

caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: (1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; (2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; (3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S3.E; and (4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S4.C of this permit.

In any enforcement proceedings the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G17. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit will, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Condition, punishment will be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both.

G20. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

The Permittee must give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application or supplement thereto at least 180 days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and

degradation of effluent quality, must be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

G21. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to Ecology, such facts or information must be submitted promptly.

G22. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGERS

The Permittee belonging to the categories of existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silviculture must notify Ecology as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- A. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
 - 1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L).
 - 2. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
 - 3. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
 - 4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- B. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
 - 1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500µg/L).
 - 2. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
 - 3. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
 - 4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

G23. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.